L35 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:117027 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oral solid dosage forms, methods of making same and compositions thereof
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce J., Road, United Kingdom
Blair, Julian, St. Ives, United Kingdom
Colaco, Camilo, Trumpington, United Kingdom
Hatley, Ross Henry Morris, Willingham, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Ltd, Trumpington, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5958455		19990928	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-599273		19960209	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Benston, Jr., William E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lehnhardt, Susan K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1264
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of making tablets of a variety of physical forms are described. The tablets can be made into a wide variety of formulations. The invention further provides methods of making crystalline and amorphous anhydrous trehalose for use in formulating tablets suitable for use in dispensing pharmaceutical agents.

SUMM Compressed **tablets** can also be formed into **tablets** for purposes other than oral delivery. These include, but are not limited to, disintegration into solution, **effervescent tablets**, compressed suppositories or inserts, and buccal and sublingual **tablets**. Compressed **tablets** for preparing solutions include, for instance, Halzone **Tablets** for Solution and Potassium Permanganate **Tablets** for Solution.

Effervescent tablets contain sodium bicarbonate and an organic acid such as tartaric or citric in addition to the drug. In the presence of water, these additives react to liberate carbon dioxide which acts as a disintegrator and provides **effervescence**. Sufficient acid is added to produce a neutral or slightly acidic reaction when disintegration in water is rapid and complete. Occasionally, vaginal suppositories, such as Metronidazole

Tablets, are prepared by compression. **Tablets** for this use usually contain lactose as the diluent. Buccal and sublingual **tablets** are small, flat, oval **tablets** administered by insertion under the tongue or into the space between the cheek and gum where they dissolve slowly or erode; therefore, they are formulated and compressed with sufficient pressure to give a hard **tablet**.

Progesterone or testosterone **tablets** may be administered in this manner.

L35 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:64757 USPATFULL
TITLE: Rapidly soluble oral solid dosage forms, methods of making same, and compositions thereof
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce J., Cambridge, United Kingdom

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blair, Julian, St. Ives, United Kingdom
Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Ltd., Cambridge, England (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5762961		19980609	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-599277		19960209	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lehnhardt, Susan K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 835
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides methods of making rapidly soluble tablets of decreased weight compared to similar solid tablets. The invention further provides novel, rapidly soluble tablets of decreased weight compared to similar solid tablets. The tablets offer increased rates of dissolution and disintegration.

SUMM Compressed **tablets** can also be formed into **tablets** for purposes other than oral delivery. These include, but are not limited to, disintegration into solution, **effervescent tablets**, compressed suppositories or inserts, and buccal and sublingual **tablets**. Compressed **tablets** for preparing solutions include, for instance, Halzone **Tablets** for Solution and Potassium Permanganate **Tablets** for Solution.

Effervescent tablets contain sodium bicarbonate and an organic acid such as tartaric or citric in addition to the drug. In the presence of water, these additives react to liberate carbon dioxide which acts as a disintegrator and provides **effervescence**. Sufficient acid is added to produce a neutral or slightly acidic reaction when disintegration in water is rapid and complete. One drawback to the use of the **effervescent** type of disintegrator is that such **tablets** must be kept in a dry atmosphere at all times during manufacture, storage and packaging. Occasionally, vaginal suppositories, such as Metronidazole **Tablets**, are prepared by compression. **Tablets** for this use usually contain lactose as the diluent. Buccal and sublingual **tablets** are small, flat, oval **tablets** administered by insertion under the tongue or into the space between the cheek and gum where they dissolve slowly or erode; therefore, they are formulated and compressed with sufficient pressure to give a hard **tablet**. **Progesterone** or testosterone **tablets** may be administered in this manner.

L40 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:16827 USPATFULL
TITLE: Surface active lactams
INVENTOR(S): Login, Robert B., Oakland, NJ, United States
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Helioff, Michael W., Westfield, NJ, United States
Tracy, David J., Lincoln Park, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5093031		19920303
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-257596		19881014 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-879776, filed on 27 Jun 1986, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-13760, filed on 12 Feb 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Covington, Raymond
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: McAulay Fisher Nissen Goldberg & Kiel
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1521
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to properties and uses of N-hydrocarbon substituted lactams, particularly N-alkyl substituted lactams having the formula ##STR1## wherein R' is a hydrophobic radical such as linear or branched chain alkyl group containing from 8 to 27 carbon atoms, most preferably micelle forming pyrrolidones having 12 to 16 carbon atoms in the R' group. The invention particularly relates to the uses of the N-hydrocarbon substituted lactams which involve surfactant properties, such as solubility, wetting, viscosity building, emulsifying and/or complexing properties.

DETD . . . they are normally insoluble. Many drugs having little or no solubility in water are orally administered in the form of **pills**, **tablets** or capsules. Examples of such drugs include hydrochlorotriazide, chlorothiazide, griseofulvin, **progesterone**, phenyl butazone, and sulfathiazole.

DETD . . . Miranol C 2M-SF (dicarboxylic coconut derivative sodium salt, amphoteric) 15.00
Quaternary ammonium salt, 50% (Decyldimethyl octyl ammonium chloride) 2.00
Sodium **carbonate** 2.00
Ethylene tetraacetic acid 0.50
N-n-dodecyl-2-pyrrolidone 0.50
H.sub.2 O 80.00
(iii)
Benzalkonium chloride 5.00
Sodium **carbonate** 2.00

Sodium **citrate**	1.50
Nonoxynol 10 (10 av. ethoxylated nonyl	2.50